(iv) The Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* I move that the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be read in Council.

Rao Sahib A. Madhava Prabhu *(Chief Secretary to Government):* I second it.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* Sir, in moving this Bill I may state that ever since the Stamp Act was enacted in the State into law in 1083, the stamp duty has not been revised or increased. The proposed increase is generally by 50 per cent and the increase as compared with the existing rates in Madras and various other provinces, I should say, is favourable, because our proposed rates do not come up to the rates existing in Madras. I will state here a few instances just to show that our rates are lower than the rates existing in Madras. I may take some of the important items on which stamp duty has to be paid. In the case of Adoption that is Article 3 (B)—the proposed rate is Rs. 15 here. The Madras rate is Rs. 22—8—0, while in Bengal, the rate is Rs. 20. So also for an affidavit, the proposed rate here is Rs. 1—8—0 while in Madras it is Rs. 3 and in Bengal it is Rs. 2. Then for an "appointment execution" of power, our proposed rate is Rs. 22—8—0 while the rate in Madras is Rs. 37—8—0 and in Calcutta it is Rs. 25. Another instance—Articles of Association—Article 10 of Schedule I—our proposed rate is Rs. 37—8—0, while in Madras it is Rs. 100. The same is the case in Calcutta also, that is Rs. 100. Two other major items for which the Stamp duty has to be paid come under the head "bond" and "conveyances", As regards the "Bond" our existing rate where the amount of the value does not exceed Rs. 10 is annas two. Now it is to be proposed to be raised to three annas and in Madras it is four annas. Where it exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceeds 50 our existing rate is four annas. The proposed rate is six annas, while the rate in Madras is eight annas. Where the value exceeds Rs. 50 and does not exceed Rs. 100, the proposed rate is twelve annas while in Madras it is one rupee. Where it exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 the proposed increase of 50 per cent. Finally where the value exceeds Rs. 1,000 our proposed rate is Rs. 3—12—0 for every additional Rs. 500, or part thereof, while the existing rate in Madras for every additional Rs. 500 is Rs. 7—8—0.

Then as regards conveyance under article 21, where the value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100. our existing rate is Re. 1 and the proposed rate is Rs. 1—8—0, while the rate in Madras is Rs. 3. So the Madras rate is double of what we propose to levy here. There is similar increase on valuations above Rs. 100. Where it exceeds Rs. 900, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000, our proposed rate is Rs. 15, while in Madras the rate is Rs. 30, that is double the amount of the proposed duty here. So also for valuation in excess of one thousand rupees, the proposed rate is Rs. 7—8—0 for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof while the existing rate in Madras is Rs. 15. Another common item for which duty has to be paid comes under Article 36—Memorandum of Association of a Company—there if accompanied by Articles of Association under Section 17, as made applicable to Cochin, our proposed rate is Rs. 22—8—0, while that existing in Madras is Rs. 60, and if not accompanied by Articles of Association, our proposed rate is Rs. 60 while in Madras it is Rs. 160, and in Calcutta if the capital of the company is only one lakh and below, the amount fixed is Rs. 80, and if it is above one lakh, the rate is Rs. 130. As regards other Provinces.....

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Look southwards and say what it is in Travancore.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* In Bombay, Behar and other British Indian Provinces, the rates of stamp duty are not lower than our proposed rate but in certain instances they are a bit higher.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* You are not referring to Travancore ?

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* I am referring to British Indian Provinces apart from Madras and Calcutta. As regards Travancore the rate is what is existing here now.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Are you sure of that?

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate General):* Yes.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* It is lower, Sir.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* No; I have got the Act here. They are collecting the same tax as we are collecting here, not the proposed rate but the existing one. So I request the Hon'ble Members to agree to these amendments and pass this Bill.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan (*Vadakkancheri*): The Travancore Act of which year, Sir.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli (*Advocate-General*): That is of the year 1080. Our Act was passed in 1083.

Mr. K. Balakrishna Menon (*Cheruthuruthi*): Unlike the previous Bill, Sir, I believe the stand that we have taken originally in regard to all the taxation Bills will hold good and I believe it is not necessary that I should elaborate the point, and I oppose it For the reasons already stated by me I do not propose to waste the time of the House and I believe there is no monstrous incongruity in working out this Stamp Act as was sufficiently and ably shown by Mr. Raja in regard to the previous Bill that is one of the main reasons, as I said, which have prompted me to withdraw the opposition. In-as-much as there is no such difficulty here our original stand which we had taken still holds good and we oppose the Bill. Just one sentence more. I do concede that these are necessary measures and I do not want it to be taken that I am against the merits of the Bill as such and it is not necessary for me to dilate upon that.

Dr. S. S. Rao (*Nominated*): Sir, I would like to raise an issue for enlightenment on this Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill and that is particularly regarding item No. 13, Description of instruments—Proper Stamp duty relating to Bill of Lading, here in the exemptions (*a*) Bill of Lading described as received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port. I understand.

(*b*) Bill of Lading when executed out of Cochin and relating to property to be delivered in Cochin. I understand that also. But I raise an issue here, as to what about Mattancheri. As I have rightly understood and from the information I have gathered, we have within the port limits of Mattancheri, I mean Cochin State, a major portion of the mooring buoys and when the major number of mooring buoys are within the limits of Mattaneheri, I mean to say Cochin State, what I feel is we have every right to assess Stamp Duty on every one of these Bill of Lading, on goods shipped within the limits of Mattancheri port and if what I have understood is right of every Bill of Lading of goods relating to shipments from the Mattancheri port, it is the British Stamp of 6 annas that has been affixed and if we take the average within the port of Mattancheri and on the Mattancheri mooring buoys on an average of about 100 ships are moored—come to the total of about 1,200 ships per year. If I am right, it the estimated number is right—it is only a rough estimate I am giving—and if for every steamer, if you take a total average of 100 to 150 Bill of Ladings . We could more or less understand the extent of loss that has been going on to our Government for the last few years, since Mattancheri has been declared a port. But may I know, Sir, as a matter of information whether the facts mentioned are correct. I only wish to bring this to the attention of the House.

Mr. Paul P. Mambilli (*Advocate-General*): I thought that my Hon'ble friend was saying that Stamp duty is not collected for Bill of Lading drawn in Cochin. Government is not aware of such things, Gevernment will look into the matter and take steps to remedy if there is any such thing going on.

Dr. S. S. Rao (*Nominated*): As a matter of fact I know it, it is going on.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli (*Advocate-General*): The Bill does not require any amendmcnt for that purpose. There is already provision in it.

Dr. S. S. Rao (*Nominated*): We are only enlightening you.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli (*Advocate-General*): Government is very much obliged to the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan (*Vadakkancheri*): Can I get a piece of information, Sir? From the Budget statement—explanatory note, it is seen that both the Court fee and stamp duty work out at 4·55 lakhs. Is it, Sir? What is the increase?

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli (*Advocate-General*): There is an increase. The Budget figure shows that the Budget estimste for the year for sale of stamps is 5,88,600 rupees.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan (*Vadakkancheri*). By this process, how much you will get?

Mr. K. Govinda Menon (*Comptroller of Finance and Accounts*): About 2½ lakhs.

Mr.P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan (*Vadakkancheri*): I submit, Sir, that to give one's consent to this stepping up of the stamp duty, payable by persons concerned is not right, and therefore

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I oppose the amendment. Now to snatch this 2½ lakhs of rupees more from the people what do the Government say as their reason? Here we have got a very pithy statement of objects and reasons which reads like this :—

"The Stamp duty prescribed by the Stamp Act, VI of 1083 has not been varied so far and it is now proposed to increase the duty generally by 50 per cent. Compared with the rate of Stamp duty prevailing in Madras and other provinces the proposed increase is not excessive" I must really congratulate the Government of the day for the very pithy way in which the statement of objects and reasons has been made here—all congratulations for them. But I put a question to Government, is what is stated therein a reason for stepping up the Stamp duty that was ruling for the last 36 years and more. That is a question that the brains of the Government of the day will have to answer. I solicit an answer for that.

Now, Sir, on another occasion it was stated that the process of stepping up stamp duty does not effect the poor. It affects only rich men, the haves and not the havenots. That was the statement. I, again ask as I did then whether that statement of yours is a correct one. I want honest, sincere answers on these questions put to the Government. Now; what is the ground for stepping up Stamp duty by 50 per cent except that our present rates are old and we must give a re-orientation to our rates of stamp duty. There is no other reason mentioned here. Why do the Government want this money, Sir, I ask.? They want it for frittering the same away in the manner, in the most objectionable manner which thky like. I submit Sir, that the answer to the question that I pose, whether it is only the rich man that is affected to the tune of the 50% of the present rate by this stepping up I answer that question by saying that it affects more the poor than the rich. The rich can afford to pay and if there is a process of getting it only from the rich and not from the poor I would probably say, Yes, to the Government proposal. But so long as there is a wholesale attempt of getting more whether the payer is poor or rich I must oppose and I do oppose. Instances culled out from the long list were read out here beginning with 2 annas stamp duty, now existing lowest stamp duty on bonds. Is it the High Court Judge getting Rs. 1,000 plus the Dearness Allowance-most objectionable-that goes in for writing up a bond on a 2 annas paper. I ask the Government that question or is it the man, the poor man in the villages of Cochin that has to go to the usurer to get a Rs. 10 note, what for Sir, for purchasing a small pill from the alopathic shop-keeper closeby to be given to his dying child. If this is the amount taken on execution of a bond on a stamp paper, now worth 2 annas, to be on 3 annas hereafter stamp paper I again ask the old question namely who suffers, is it the rich man who can afford to pay or the poorest amongst the poor. Yes, Sir it is the poor man whare you have been neglecting from the very beginning and you are not attempting to help even to the slightest degree than what has been their fate earlier. I ask that question. You cannot answer it. And therefore Sir, unless you device a method, to get a higher rate of stamp duty, not only an increase of 50% if possible 500%, unless you device a method to get such a higher rate from those who do not know how to use their money and as a result go into most objectionable things which again result in the misery of the poor man. Again instances can be quoted. If you device such a method I may think of supporting it, not otherwise. So, Sir, I register my solitary voice of protest against this most objectionable measure for stepping up stamp duty, the outturn of that being used for not purpose that wsll benefit the poor man but will be surely used for the most objectionable purposes which I mentioned with reference to the other Bill. Therefore I oppose.

With your leave Sir, I wish to make one more observation. A similar attempt was made in February 1944 not for this reason alone but for another "great reason" namely that it is an anti-inflationery measure, perhaps without knowing what an anti-inflationery measure is. As will be seen from the discussion on the Bill in those days, by the 5th Council of this Legislative Body, Sir, which used to be much condemned by a section of the Ministerialists, as not representative, as not intelligent, as not working for the good of the poor people and not representing the people; the Council is seen to have stood as one man against the wooden Government of these days and unanimously voted down the proposed amendment; Even that Council, such a condemned Council, had the wisdom to throw it out, every non-official of this House standing in one solitary block and opposing the Bill. The Bill was thrown out. What is the justification for this so clalled improved Council, as you say this one is, to introduce this Bill. It is not a case of the wooden Government of those days trying to repeat their stupidity of those days and the peoples representatives opposing it. It is now the improved Government, the socalled responsible Government, that is said to be a socialistic Government at least in words that has

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[Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan :]

sponsered this measure. Look at the change of things Sir ! what, Sir, is this change of opinion due to except the change of place; from the opposition to the Government to Government itself. Simply wonderful is what I can say. These gentlemen Sir, have shown their real colours. These gentlemen, all honourable men, four of our esteemed friends, the representatives of the people, who say this wrested power from a willing Maharaja and got themselves installed as ministers bringing this Bill Sir, which the wooden Government of those days, when they brought it in 1944 February, knew to their cost that the irresponsible, the unrepresentative fifth council had the wisdom or the stupidity which ever is pleasing to them to throw out. Well Sir, what is this change? I hope, Sir, that the good friend Mr. Iyyunni, the sponser of the Bill in consultation with the others who form "the block" Government will have the wisdom to withdraw this Bill rather than press it and get passed because of the strength of numbers which the present jumble of the ministry maintians out of selfish motives Sir. I oppose it.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate General)*: Sir of the two Hon'ble Members, who opposed the Bill, the Hon'ble me mber from Cheruthuruthi opposed the Bill, not on the principle involved in the Bill, but on the ground that the Hon'ble Member's party is not prepared to grant any amount for the running of the Government, as constituted today. That is the ground for the Cheruthuruthi Member for refusing supply. Of course that is a policy that party has adopted about which I have no reply to make.

As regards the opposition by the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancherri, he has been stating that no reason has been shown by the Government for stepping up the stamp duty. Now the Government has not introduced the Bill for the pleasure of getting some money or stepping up stamp duty. The purpose with which the Government have introduced this Bill is to get the necessary amount for the purpose of discharing their liabilites that is their obligations. The Government have prepared the Budget and allotted 4 20.0000 of rupees for expenditure in the year. Now I have not yet heard any Hon'ble Member speaking in this House that any item of expenditure shown in that Budget was not necessary.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: You are more than deaf.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General)*: Of course subject to this exception that certain members have been stating that the pay given to some of the officers of the Government in the higher grade, is too much. Now as regards that question I will submit that officers who draw a pay of Rs. 500 and more can be counted upon our fingers. They are not, I think, more than 20. Supposing the Hon'ble members want to reduce the pay of those officers—say by about 100 or even 200—the total amount that the Government will be saving is Rs. 2,000 a month, or otherwise Rs. 24,000 a year. Out of a total expenditure Rs. 4,20,00,000 if the pay of the highly paid officers is cut by hundred rupees, the gain the Government will be making is the magnificent amount of Rs. 24,000. Here, in this House I have been hearing that some of the members repeating that the pay given to some of the officers should be enhanced. Therefore the only objection raised in this House was as regards the pay of highly paid officers, Even if that cut is made, the saving you are going to get is 24,000, but will that meet the amount that is necessary for discharging the obligation of the Government?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: What are the obligations of the Government?

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General)*: Government undertake obligations for carrying out the various works shown in the budget and for paying the services. For instance the Public Works Department is allotted an amount to the extent of 70 lakhs of rupees for works. Where is the money to come from for all those things and if all the demands made in this House by the various other members are heeded to or even a portion of the amount required is allotted for such work, I think the expenditure of Government will go up to 8 crores or even 10 crores, and perhaps much more. Without these additional items of income, I submit it is not possible to carry out all these works, and as long as this House wants to pass the expenditure shown in this Budget, the House will necessarily have to supply the amounts required for carrying out these works. One item of income Government proposes for getting the amount required is by stepping up stamp duty and I request that the House may be pleaesd to approve the Bill.

Mr. President: The question is that the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be read in Council.

Motion put and carried

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Secretary to the Council: The Title of the Bill is the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* Sir, I move that S. O. 32 may be suspended.

Mr. President: The S. O. 32 is suspended.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* I move that the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. President: The question is that the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

Motion put and carried

Mr. President : The question is that Clauses 2 to 13 of the Bill stand part of the Bill.

Motion put and carried

Mr. P. Paul Mampilli *(Advocate-General) :* I move that the following amendment to clause 14 of the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be made.

1. In the entries against article 56 of Schedule I.—

(*a*) for the words "one and one-eighth" occurring in column 2, the words "three-quarters of" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) for the words "one and one-eighth" occurring in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the Exemption in column (1) the word "three-quarters" shall be substituted; and

2. In the second column of the entry against article 59 for the word "three-eighth" the word "one-quarter" shall be substituted in the two places where they occur.

The reason for the amendment is, Government do not propose to increase the rate of tax in those articles. The Government proposed to retain the existing proportion of rates in those two articles. That is why the amendment is brought.

Mr. President: The question is that amendment to Clause 14 of the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill be made.

Motion put and carried—Clause 14 is amended.

Mr. President : The question is that Clause 14 of the Bill as amended stands part of the Bill.

Motion put and carried—Clause 14 stands part of the Bill.

Mr. President: The question is that Clause 1, title and preamble of the Cochin Stamp Act (Amendment) Bill stand part of the Bill.

Motion put and carried

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocate-General):* I move that the Bill may be taken up finally passed to-morrow.

Mr. President : The question is that that the Cochin Stamps Act (Amendment) Bill be taken up and finally passed to-morrow.

Motion put and carried.

(v) The Cochin Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advote-General):* I move that the Cochin Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill be read in Council.

Rao Rahib A. Madhava Prabhu *(Chief Secretary to Government):* I second it.

Mr. Paul P. Mampilli *(Advocte-General):* Sir, The Cochin Court Fees Act was passed in 1080 and the rate of fee prescribed for plaints and memorandum, appeals had been fixed at a certain rate, namely at Rs. 6—4—0 for Rs. 100. Now the Court Fee is proposed to be raised to Rs. 7—8—0. The increase is only 1¼ per cent. As I submitted with regard to Stamp Act also the Court fee levied under the Court Fees Act has not been changed ever since the Court Fees Act was passed in 1080. No revision has taken place and the Government now propose to raise the fee in order to meet the demands of Government for various works that have been allotted in the Budget. As regards the rate proposed here, I submit

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APPENDIX III

THE COCHIN STAMP ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL

WHEREAS it is necessary further to amend the Cochin Stamp At, VI ocf 1083; It is hereby enacted as follows.—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—This Act may be called the Cochin Stamp (Amendment) Act.....of 112..and shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingam 1123.

2. *Amendment of section 4.*—In sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Cochin Stamp Act hereafter referred to as the Act, for the words "one rupee" the words "one rupee and eight annas" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 6.*—In the proviso to section 6 of the Act, for the words "one rupee" the words "one rupee and eight annas" shall be substituted,

4. *Amendment of section 10.*—In clause (*a*) of section 10 of the Act. for the words "one anna or half anna" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 28.*—In section 28 of the Act—

(*a*) in the proviso to sub-section (4) of the words "one rupee" the words "one rupee and eight annas" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) in sub-section (5) for the words "five rupees" in the two places where they occur the words "seven rupees and eight annas" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 31.*—In sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Act, for the words "five rupees" and "eight annas", the words "seven rupees and eight annas" and "twelve annas" respectively shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 32.*—In clause (*c*) of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Act for the words "one anna or half anna" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies" shall be substituted.

8. *Amendment of section 35.*—In the proviso to section 35 of the Act—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) for the words "one anna or half anna only" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies only" and for the words "five rupees" in the two places where they occur, the words "seven rupees and eight annas" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in clause (*c*) for the words "one rupee" the words "one rupee and eight annas" shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of section 39.*—In sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Act for the words "five rupees" the words "seven rupees and eight annas" shall be substituted.

10. *Amendment of section 40.*—In sub-section (1) of section 40 of the Act—

(*a*) for the words "one anna or half anna only", the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies only" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in clause (*b*) for the words "five rupees" in the two places where they occur, the words "seven rupees and eight annas" shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 41.*—In section 41 of the Act for the words "one anna or half anna only" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies only" shall be substituted.

12. *Amendment of section 69.*—In clause (*b*) of section 69 of the Act for the words "one anna or half anna" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies" shall be substituted.

13. *Amendment of section 74.*—In the proviso to section 74 of the Act for the words "one anna or half anna" the words "one anna and a half, one anna or nine pies" shall be substituted.

14. *Substitution of Schedule I.*—For Schedule I of the Act, the following shall be substituted.—

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SCHEDULE I

Stamp-duty on instruments

(See Section 3)

Description of instrument	Proper stamp-duty
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession; provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna
2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND including a bond given under section 76 of the Cochin Probate and Administration Act, 1096, or sections 8 or 9 of the Cochin Succession Certificate Act, 1095	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for such amount
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Fifteen rupees
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee and eight annas
Exemptions	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Cochin State Forces or Body Guards;	
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any court or before the officer of any court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated	One anna six pies

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—*(cont.)* company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange	
(*b*) if not otherwise provided for	Twelve annas
Exemptions	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement— (*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 40; (*b*) made in the form of tenders to the Government for or relating to any loan	
AGREEMENT TO LEASE *See Lease (No. 32)*	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property, where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement;	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange No. 12 (*b*) for the amount secured
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange No. 12(*b*) for the amount secured
Exemption Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods, if unattested	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a will	Twenty two rupees and eight annas

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
Exemptions	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Seven rupees and eight annas
Exemption	
Instrument by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity	
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Thirty seven rupees and eight annas
Exemption	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, as made applicable to Cochin	
See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 36)	
ASSIGNMENT, *See* CONVEYANCE No. (21), TRANSFER (No. 59), and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 60), as the case may be	
ATTORNEY, *See* POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (No. 45)	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. *See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3)	
11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty								
11. AWARD, etc., *(cont.)* not being an award directing a partition, or a reference made otherwise than by an order of the court in the course of a suit—									
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for such amount								
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas								
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by S. 2 (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—									
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna								
(*b*) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight,—	If drawn singly			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200;	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 400	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
,, 400 ,, 600	0	9	0	0	4	6	0	3	0
,, 600 ,, 800	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
,, 800 ,, 1,000	0	15	0	0	7	6	0	5	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,200	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
,, 1,200 ,, 1,600	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
,, 1,600 ,, 2,500	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
,, 10,000 ,, 15,000	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
,, 15,000 ,, 20,000	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
,, 20,000 ,, 25,000	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
,, 25,000 ,, 30,000	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ..	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE, etc.—*(cont.)*	
(*c*) where payable at more than one year after date or sight	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount
13. BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading)	Six annas *N. B.*—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be born by each one of the set
Exemptions (*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port; (*b*) Bill of lading when executed out of Cochin and relating to property to be delivered in Cochin	
14. BOND [as defined by section 2 (5)] not being a DEBENTURE (No. 25) and not being otherwise provided for by this Act or by the Court-fees Act, II of 1080,—	
where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10;	Three annas
where it exceed Rs. 40 and does not exceed Rs. 50	Six annas
„ 50 „ 100	Twelve annas
„ 100 „ 200	One rupee and eight annas
„ 200 „ 300	Two rupees and four annas
„ 300 „ 400	Three rupees
„ 400 „ 500	Three rupees and twelve annas
„ 500 „ 600	Four rupees and eight annas
„ 600 „ 700	Five rupees and four annas
„ 700 „ 800	Six rupees
„ 800 „ 900	Six rupees and twelve annas
„ 900 „ 1,000	Seven rupees and eight annas
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Three rupees and twelve annas
See ADMINISTRATION BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 24), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 31), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 53), SECURITY BOND (No. 54)	
Exemptions Bond, when executed by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for *See also* RELEASE (No. 52), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 55-B), SURRENDER OF LEASE (No. 58), REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 61-B)	Seven rupees and eight annas
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Diwan Peishkar or other revenue officer—	
(*a*) where the purchase money does not exceed Rs. 10;	Three annas
(*b*) where the purchase money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25;	Six annas
(*c*) in any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only
18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body *See also* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 33)	One anna six pies
19. CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer, whether it includes a penalty clause or not	One rupee and eight annas
20. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend or their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision	Fifteen rupees

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
20. COMPOSITION-DEED—*(cont.)* is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of Inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	
21. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 2 (8)] not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 59,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50;	Twelve annas
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee and eight annas
„ 100 „ 200	Three rupees
„ 200 „ 300	Four rupees and eight annas
„ 300 „ 400	Six rupees
„ 400 „ 500	Seven rupees and eight annas
„ 500 „ 600	Nine rupees
„ 600 „ 700	Ten rupees and eight annas
„ 700 „ 800	Twelve rupees
„ 800 „ 900	Thirteen rupees and eight annas
„ 900 „ 1,000	Fifteen rupees
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Seven rupees and eight annas
Exemption	
Assignment of copyright under the Cochin copyright Act LXXIII of 1112	
CO-PARTNERSHIP-DEED. *See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 43)	
22. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee;	Twelve annas
(ii) in any otner case	One rupee and eight annas
Exemptions	
(a) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
Exemptions—(cont.)	
(*b*) Copy of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, divorces, deaths or burials	
23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid,—	
(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee and eight annas;	The same duty as is payable on the original
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee and eight annas
Exemption	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
24. CUSTOMS-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
25. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	
Exemption	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed	
See also BOND (No. 14) and SECTION 55 DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST *See* TRUST (No. 61)	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
26. DELIVERY ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns of the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna
DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS. *See* Agreement relating to deposit of Title-Deeds Pawn or Pledge (No. 6) DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. *See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 43)	
27. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee and eight annas
DOWER—Instrument of *See* SETTLEMENT (No. 55)	
DUPLICATE—*See* COUNTERPART (No. 23)	
28. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument
EXTRACT. *See* COPY (No. 22)	
29. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 37 (that is, with possession);	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument
(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) of Article No. 37 (that is, without possession)—	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
29. FURTHER CHARGE *(cont.)*	
(*i*) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage, and any further charge already made less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge
(*ii*) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument
30. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT (No. 55) OR WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 59)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service. *See* AGREEMENT (No. 5)	
31. INDEMNITY BOND	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 54) for the same amount
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. *See* COMPOSITION-DEED (No. 20)	
INSURANCE. *See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 44)	
32. LEASE, including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(*i*) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease
(*ii*) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved
(*iii*) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
32. LEASE—*(cont.)*	
(*iv*) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long
(*v*) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered. Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *advalorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed twelve annas.

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SCHEDULE I—(*cont.*)

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
32. LEASE—*(cont.)* *Exemption* (*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees (*b*) Leases of fisheries granted by Government	
33. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company *See also* CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18)	One anna six pies
34. LETTER OR CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorises another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn LETTER OF GUARANTEE *See* AGREEMENT (No. 5).	One anna six pies
35. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors, that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Fifteen rupees
36. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY— (*a*) if accompanied by articles of association under section 17 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, as made applicable to Cochin (*b*) if not so accompanied *Exemption* Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 as made applicable to Cochin	Twenty-two rupees and eight annas Sixty rupees

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SCHEDULE I—(*cont.*)

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
37. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY-BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 38), RESPONDENTIA-BOND (No. 53), OR SECURITY-BOND (No. 54)—	
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed
(*b*) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed
Explanation.—A Mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article	
(*c*) when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	Twelve annas
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000;	Twelve annas
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000	
Exemptions	
(*a*) Instruments executed by persons taking advances from Government for agricultural purposes or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances	
(*b*) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange	
38. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—	
(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200 ;	One anna six pies
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200;	One anna six pies
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than	

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SCHEDULE I—(*cont.*)

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
38. MORTGAGE OF A CROP—(*cont.*) eighteen months, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100;	Three annas
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100.	Three annas
39. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 47) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public. *See also* PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 47.)	One rupee eight annas
40. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees.	One anna six pies
41. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP *See also* PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 48.)	Twelve annas
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY *See* BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 12	
42. PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by S. 2 (13)].	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property*.
Provided also that— (*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than twelve annas.	

N.B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated.

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SCHEDULE I—(*cont.*)

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty	
42. PARTITION etc.—(*cont.*)		
(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;		
(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority or any Civil Court, or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed twelve annas		
43. PARTNERSHIP—		
A—INSTRUMENT OF—		
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500.	Three rupees and twelve annas	
(*b*) in any other case—	Fifteen rupees	
B—DISSOLUTION OF PAWN OR PLEDGE—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	Seven rupees and eight annas	
44. POLICY OF INSURANCE	If drawn singly	If drawn in duplicate, for each part
A—SEA INSURANCE (*See* section 7)		
(1) for or upon any voyage—		
(*i*) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2 annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy;	One anna	Six pies
(*ii*) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand five hundred rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand five hundred rupees insured by the policy;	One anna six pies	Nine pies
(2) for time—		
(*iii*) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—		

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty	
44. POLICY OF INSURANCE—*(cont.)*	If drawn singly	If drawn in duplicate, for each part
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months;	Three annas	One anna and six pies
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Six annas	Three annas
B.—FIRE INSURANCE and other classes of insurance not elsewhere included in this article, covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage.		
(1) in respect of an original policy—		
(*i*) where the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000;	Twelve annas	
(*ii*) in any other case; and	One rupee and eight annas	
(2) in respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy, in addition to the amount, if any, chargeable under No. 50.	
C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—		
(*a*) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only.	One anna	
Exemption		
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.		
(*b*) in any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof.	Three annas Provided that in case of a policy of insurance against death, by accident when the annual premium payable does not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 per Rs. 1,000 the duty on such instrument shall be one anna for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof of the maximum amount which may become payable under it.	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
POLICY OF INSURANCE—*(cont.)*	
D.—INSURANCE BY WAY OF INDEMNITY, against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workman employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Cochin workmen's Compensation Act V of 1111, for every Rs. 100 or part thereof payable as premium	One anna six pies
E.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such a Re-Insurance as is described in Division F of this article—for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000	
(*i*) if drawn singly ..	Eight annas
(*ii*) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Four annas
F.— RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY which has granted a POLICY of the nature specified in Division A or Division B of this article, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee
General Exemption	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance; Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned	
45. POWER OF ATTORNEY, as defined by section 2 [20], not being a Proxy (No. 49).	
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents:	Eight annas

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
45. POWER OF ATTORNEY—*(cont.)*	
(*b*) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*);	One rupee
(*c*) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally;	Seven rupees and eight annas
(*d*) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally;	Fifteen rupees
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immoveable property;	The same duty as Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of the consideration
(*f*) in any other case	One rupee and eight annas for each person authorised
	N.B.—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Cochin Registration Act
Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article, more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person	
46. PROMISSORY NOTE, as defined by section 2 (22)	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand, as the case may be
47. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note	One rupee and eight annas
48. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the cogsinees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee and eight annas
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 41)	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
49. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a body of Municipal Commissioners, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferrable, (*b*) a local authority, or (*c*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	One anna six pies
50. RECEIPT [as defined by section 2 (22)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees *See also* POLICY OF INSURANCE [No. 44 B (2)] *Exemptions* RECEIPT— (*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or any instrument exempted under the proviso to section 3 (instruments executed on behalf of Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity, or other periodical payment thereby secured; (*b*) for any payment of money without consideration; (*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue or of Inam lands; (*d*) given by a revenue officer for land revenue or taxes collected by him; (*e*) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for: Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	One anna

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
Exemptions—(cont.) Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in resect of a debenture being a marketable security	
51. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(*a*) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance
(*b*) in any other case	Fifteen rupees
52. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument [not being such a release as is provided for by section 23] whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
53. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT *See* Settlement (No. 55): Trust (No. 61)	
54. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
54. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED—*(cont.)* *Exemptions* Bond or other instrument, when executed— (*a*) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem; (*b*) executed by persons taking advances from Government for agricultural purposes or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances; (*c*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof or for the due discharge of a liability	
55. SETTLEMENT— A.—**Instrument of,** (including a deed of dower).	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement: Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed twelve annas
Exemption Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans	
B.—REVOCATION OF	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding fifteen rupees

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
See also TRUST (No. 61)	
56. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, as made applicable to Cochin	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant
Exemption	
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, as made applicable to Cochin, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Diwan Peishkar—	
(*a*) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or	
(*b*) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital —three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued	
SCRIP. *See* CERTIFICATE (No. 18)	
57. SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna
58. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed seven and a half rupees;	The duty with which such lease is chargeable
(*b*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
Exemption	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty	
59. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate;	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the share
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not;	One-quarter of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
59. TRANSFER—*(cont.)*	
(*c*) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance—	
(*i*) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed seven and a half rupees;	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable
(*ii*) in any other case	Seven rupees and eight annas
(*d*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Seven rupees and eight annas or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article
Exemption	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;	
(*b*) a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods ;	
(*c*) of a policy of insurance ;	
(*d*) of securities of the Government of India and of debenture bonds issued by the Cochin Government	
60. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of underlease	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer
Exemption	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty	
61. TRUST—	
A—DECLARATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a Will	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding twenty-two rupees and annas eight
B—REVOCATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any instrument other than a Will *See also* SETTLEMENT (No. 55)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees
VALUATION. *See* APPRAISEMENT (No. 8)	

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SCHEDULE I—*(cont.)*

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty
62. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Six annas

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Stamp duty prescribed by the Stamp Act, VI of 1083 has not been varied so for and it is now proposed to increase the duty generally by 50 per cent. Compared with the rate of Stamp duty prevailing in Madras and other provinces the proposed increase is not excessive.

APPENDIX IV

THE COCHIN COURT FEES ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Cochin Court Fees Act, II of 1080; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—This Act may be called the Cochin Court Fees (Amendment) Act of 112 and shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingam 1123.

2. *Substitution of a new schedule for Schedule I.*—For Schedule I of the Cochin Court Fees Act, II of 1080, the following shall be substituted, namely.—

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